ARBITRATION THE FEATURE

BECOND SESSION OF THE PEACE CON-FERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

POINTS WHICH THE COMMITTEES WILL DIS-CUSS-BARON DE STAAL ADDRESSES

THE DELEGATES. The Hague, May 20.-The second sitting of the Peace Conference took place this morning,

and lasted thirty-five minutes. The president of the Conference, Baron de Staal, read the replies of the Czar and Queen Wilhelmina to the telegrams sent to them by the Conference on Thursday. The president then addressed the delegates on the subject of the labors before them, and it was decided not to publish the speech. Later the president proposed the adoption of arrangements for the committees, which was agreed to without dis-

Baron de Staal further proposed that, al though the principle of secrecy should be maintained, communications might be made through the Press Bureau, subject to the approval of the president. This was also adopted.

At the conclusion of the conference to-day M. de Staal, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington and the head of the British delegation, and the United States Ambassador at Berlin, Andrew D. White, head of the American delegation, with several of the other chief delegates, returned to The Hague for luncheon. But M. Bourgeois, former Premier of France and head of the French delegation, and almost all the second and technical delegates, who form part of committees, remained at the "House in the Woods" to draw up certain lists. They were occupied also with the organization of the committees. The proceedings to-day passed off without any incident. Only the president spoke, the others manifesting their approbation by slight, discreet murmurs.

MEDIATION IN THE FOREFRONT. It was learned that M. de Staal placed the question of mediation and arbitration in the forefront in his speech to-day. The question of the laws of war rendering war as humane as ssible by the extension of the regulations already existing was then touched upon by the president, and he relegated the question of the reduction of armaments to the third place. This indication modifies the order in which the three points were placed in the circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, but it has the merit of responding more closely to the views of the delegates, and it is now considered certain that mediation and arbitration will have the chief place in the work of the Conference. Further, the opinion is unanimous that the American and British delegates will take the most important part in the study of this ques-

The Conference decided to-day that all delegates, including the technical representatives, are to participate in the sittings and join in the

The date of the next sitting has not yet been fixed. It depends upon the progress which will be made by the committees.

M. de Staal announced to-day that the Government of the Netherlands would give an artistic fête on June 16 in honor of the Confer-

Baron de Staal in the course of the day re ceived the following dispatch:

The Emperor begs you to be the interpreter to the Conference of his sincere thanks and warmest wishes.

My august master charges me to impress upon Your Excellency how much His Majesty is touched by the telegram addressed to him.

MURAVIEFF.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. The American members of the committees are

are follows: Disarmament-Messrs. White, Mahan and Laws of War-Messrs. White, Newel, Mahan

nd Crozier.

Arbitration-Messrs. White, Low and Holls. The committees will meet for the first time

on Tuesday. The eight points enumerated in Count Muravieff's circular for their consideration have been distributed among the committees. They are as follows:

The Disarmament Committee will consider:
First, the limitation of expenditure; second, the prohibition of new firearms; third, the limitation of the use of explosives; fourth, prohibition of the use of submarine boats.

The Committee on the Laws of Warfare will discuss: Fifth, the application of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare; sixth, the neutralization of vessels in an engagement while engaged in saving shipwrecked men during and after naval engagements; seventh, the revision engaged in saving snipwrecked men during and after naval engagements: seventh, the revision of the Declaration of Brussels of 1874 on the notifications and customs of war.

The Committee on Arbitration and Mediation

will deal with the eighth question of Count Muravieff's circular. The British members of the Arbitration Committee are Messrs. Paunce-fore and Howard.

Sir Julian Pauncefote gave a dinner this evening to some of the delegates. Several of the chief delegates are leaving The Hague for a few days, pending the preliminary work of the com-mittees.

SECRECY CAUSES DISSATISFACTION. London, May 21.-"The Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at The Hague says: "The impenetrable secrecy of the proceedings of the Conference has caused dissatisfaction. The press representatives complain that the information circulated is inaccurate and misleading, and several delegates express unqualified disapproval of the methods adopted, which would be justifia-

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FRENCH MODELS, SAILORS.

GOLF HATS.

DURING THIS WEEK.

554 FIFTH AVENUE

"The representatives of several influential Continental journals have resolved to leave immediately, and some have already gone."

M. DE BLOCH PLEASED.

London, May 20.-M. de Bloch, author of the ork which inspired Emperor Nicholas with the idea of the Peace Conference, tells "The Daily Chronicle" that the results will be amply satisfactory if the Conference only affords an trance for the thin edge of the peace wedge.

DIPLOMAS FOR NURSES.

GRADUATES OF THE NEW-YORK TRAINING SCHOOL HOLD COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The New-York Training School for Nurses, which is among the oldest institutions of the kind in the country, had its twenty-fourth annual commence ment yesterday afternoon. The affair was held this year three weeks ahead of the regular time, but an earlier date was selected in order to insure the presence of President John W. Keller, of the Charities Department, who is soon to sail for Europe. The exercises were held in the dining-room of the Nurses' Home, Blackwell's Island. nine members of the class that had completed the regular two-year course, and seventeen who had completed the post-graduate course. There were five, however, who received both diplo mas yesterday, so that the total number of gradu-

etes was fifty-one Mr. Keller was the honorary presiding officer, but the speakers were introduced by Dr. Edward S. Peck, the chairman of the Board of Examiners of the school. Mr. Keller, who spoke first, dwelt on certain disadvantages under which the school labors. He spoke of the horror which respectable poor people feel of being sent to the city hospital "on the island," and he seemed to think that some such feeling might be manifested by or toward the nurses themselves. He was glad that the Chari-ties Department had been separated from the Department of Correction, and he hoped to see still further separation in the future. Mr. Keller said, however, that at the recent conference of nurses at the Waldorf-Astoria he thought the representatives of the New-York City Training School were fully equal to those from any other institution. Mary S. Gilmour, the superintendent, read a report covering the work of the school in the year that

she has been at its head. Dr. Charles C. Ransom, one of the visiting physicians at the City Hospital, gave the young women some advice, and the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, made on of his characteric addresses, mingling wit with "I am glad to be here," said Dr. Burrell, 'to welcome you into holy orders, to receive you into the ministry of all that is good. You have just received some good advice from a physicianthe doctor usually goes before the minister, you know. (Laughter.) Oh, that's the way, in bot nature and religion. But I wish to speak to you about another phase of your calling. I saw a youn Heutenant a day or two ago, just back from Cuba. He looked pretty weak, after a spell of typhoid fever, and he said he had got all the war he wanted. But there was one thing he would always remember with satisfaction, and that was how beautiful the face of his nurse looked in his first convalescence. Well. I don't wonder—I like your faces myself. (Laughter.) And you can let in a rift of light that will cheer many a poor soul if you try. I am not going to talk to you about 'woman's sphere'; women are welcome in any sphere, so far as I am concerned. And I am not going to tell you that the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world—that is worn out. But it is true, all the same, and I hope that you will rock the crade, all of you."

Mrs. Cadwalader Jones presented the diplomas, and incidentally made a little speech of practical advice. wanted. But there was one thing he would always

advice.

The nurses' badges were presented by President Keller, but the cases of instruments, such as are always presented to the graduates, were not ready, on account of the change of date. On behalf of the class a regular nurses' badge was also presented to Mrs. Jones. This badge was pinned to the waist of a large doll in nurse's uniform.

JOKED OF DEATH BEFORE DYING.

SUICIDE OF A SODA WATER MANUFACTUR-ER, SAID TO BE DUE TO THE RAINES LAW.

Henry W. Meyer, head of the firm of Henry W. Meyer & Co., manufacturers of soda water, committed suicide late yesterday afternoon at his home, No. 215 Tenth-ave., by taking muriatic acid. The shrinking of his extensive business to a condition of poor trade by the closing up of many small deal ers with whom he had a thought to have caused Meyer's act. Meyer lived with his wife and four children on the second floor of the Tenth-ave, house. His factory is in Twentysecond-st., between Tenth and Eleventh aves. The man had built up a large business among the small saloons in the city, especially on the East Side, The Raines law license drove a great many of these dealers out of business, and Meyer's trade suffered, as he found himself unable to compete

with the bigger dealers. said that he was in better spirits than usual. He said at 4 o'clock that he thought he would go home. Leaving his wife at the factory, he went to John Eberhardt's drug store, at Twenty-secondst. and Tenth-ave., and said he wanted some muriatic acid for cleaning purposes. He was well known there, and he secured the polson without trouble. Then he went home, where he found only his mother

his mother.

Meyer sat down at a table and drank a cup of coffee, suddenly looking up to say to his mother:

Do you think, after all, mother, life is worth the trouble of living?

"Henry," the woman cried, "what are you think-

"Henry," the woman cried, "what are you thinking of?"
Noticing his mother's frightened look, he passed it off by laughing and saying he was only joking. Then he went into his own room.

It was about fifteen minutes later, or a little before 5 o'clock, that Mrs. Meyer heard her son vomiting in his room. She ran in and saw that he was deathly sick, and she sent a messenger to the factory for his wife. She and the eldest son. Thomas, went to the home quickly, and several other persons made a tour of the neighborhood for a doctor. No one was found until some time after 6 o'clock, all being out. This was Dr. Kudlich, and when he reached the house, at 5:30 o'clock, the man's attempt to kill himself had already succeeded,

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

WILL PURCHASE MANY LINES CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY'S PLANS

Chicago May 20.-A special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was held here to-day for the purpose of acquiring by purchase a number of lines which have heretofore been operated by the company under lease. There were 699,265 shares represented. ing is a list of the roads purchased:

Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad Company of Wisconsin and Minnesota, Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad Company, of Illilington and Northern Railroad Company, of Illi-nois, American Central Railway Company, Car-thage and Burlington Railroad Company, Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company, Chicago and Rose River Railroad Company, Dixon, Peoria and Han-nibal Railroad Company, Dixon and Quincy Rail-road Company, Galesburg and Rio Railroad Com-pany, Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley, Peoria and Hannibal, Quincy and Warsaw, Quincy, Alton and St. Louis, St. Louis, Rock Island and Chi-cago.

MAY ABOLISH MANY GRADE CROSSINGS. RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS INSPECT FIFTY SUCH CROSSINGS ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Patchogue, Long Island, May 20.-The State Railroad Commissioners continued their journey over the Long Island Railroad to-day, inspecting the grade crossings and taking testimony regarding their abolition. The Commissioners were in East-port and this place to-day, and listened to citizens who favored and who were opposed to the abolish-ing of the crossing at Husted's Road, east of Moriches; Grove-ave., east of Patchogue; Chapel Lane, east of Patchogue, and Pine Neck-ave., east

Lane, east of Patchogue, and Pine Neck-ave., east of Patchogue.

It was announced that the Commissioners would not continue their inspection of the Long Island Railroad on Monday, but intended to go to Buffalo next week. They will, however, return in the fall and go over the main line and North Shore branch. The Commissioners have inspected and taken testimony affecting fifty grade crossings, and it is reported that the Commissioners are in favor of abolishing a majority of them.

GLASSWORKERS' WAGES INCREASED.

Pittsburg, May 20 .- An increase in wages for 7,500 men was the result of the annual prescription conference between the American Flint Glass Workers' Association and the Association of Flint and Lime Glass Manufacturers, which adjourned in Pittsburg to-day. Of this number 1,500 skilled workmen will receive an increase of 10 per cent and 6,000 unskilled hands an advance in proportion. The advance will go into effect at the beginning of the next fire, and will restore to the men the wages they received in 1892 and 1892.

GENERAL OTIS GIVES THE INSURGENTS A BREATHING SPELL.

ARRIVAL OF THE FILIPINO COMMISSION IN MANILA-THEIR REQUEST FOR AN

ARMISTICE REFUSED.

Manila, May 20, 10 a. m.-General Gregorio del Pilar, commander of the insurgent forces in front of General Lawton's division; Lieutenant-Colonel Alberto Barretto, Judge-Advocate; Major Zealcita, of Aguinaldo's staff, and Sefior Graciagnzaga, a fermer member of the Filipino Cabinet, the commissioners appointed to cooperate with Senores Florentino Torres, Pablo Campo and Teodore Yanco, of Manila, for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace with the

The party was met by Lieutenant-Colonel Barry, adjutant-general, and conducted from the train to the launch Capitan, and taken to the palace at Galacanan, and after breakfast were driven through the city to the Ayunta-

American Commissioners, reached Manila by

special train from Malolos at 8:15 o'clock this

miento. The party was closeted with General Otis for more than an hour, but the interview was decidedly unsatisfactory, the Commission having nothing definite to propose and being unem-

powered to negotiate terms. The Commissioners brought a communication direct from Aguinaldo asking for an armistica pending the decision of the Filipino Congress

as to what policy should be adopted. As before. General Otis refused to entertain

the proposition. The Commissioners after leaving the City Hall accepted an invitation to visit the Oregon and the other vessels of the American fleet in the bay, and they also received permission to see their families before returning.

GIVING THE REBELS A CHANCEL

While Major-General Otis declined to recognize the rebels to the extent of agreeing to an armistice, he has given notice to the American commanders to refrain temporarily from aggressive action. Thus he is in a position to resume hostilities at any time. This will defeat any subterfuges to gain time, which would not be the case if the General agreed to an armistice The Filipinos are so deceptive that people hesitate to credit with good faith their latest overtures. But more attention is now paid to them than was paid to their previous advances. The Filipino Commission is acting under instructions from Aguinaldo and the Congress, but it is possible that if peace is arranged Generals Luna and Pio del Pilar and their followers will continue a guerilla warfare.

The Filipino Commissioners called on Major-General Otis this afternoon and arranged to meet the members of the American Commission on Monday, when they expect their colleagues will have arrived. The chairman and secretary of their Commission have been chosen.

THE SITUATION AT ILOILO.

At Hollo an attack on the Americans was recently expected. The Filipino leader boasted he had two thousand riflemen and ten thousand bolomen, and had the impudence to send an uitimatum to the American commander, ordering him to leave the island. As a result, many of the natives left the town and for several days the outposts were doubled. In addition, the Yorktown and the Iris anchored in positions commanding the mouth of the Jara River, where the attack was expected to take place, but it failed to materialize.

Cable communication between Iloilo and Bacalod, which has been interrupted, has been resumed.

THE RIO GRANDE EXPEDITION.

LITTLE GUNBOATS CLEARING THE RIVER BANKS-PICTURESQUE INCIDENTS OF THE ADVANCE.

Manila, May 20 ,7:50 a. m.-The expedition up the Rio Grande River met with no resistance except at the outskirts of San Luis, where several hundred Filipinos were entrenched on the banks of the stream. The rebels retreated beyond Candaha and the gunboats steamed ahead, all the way training their Gatling guns upon the banks and dropping sheils wherever uniform appeared on shore. The gunboats dispersed the insurgents before San Luis. After they had passed sharpshooters from trees across the river, a hundred yards distant, harassed the 17th Infantry, which was marching by fours along the narrow, wooded road, from which the troops were unable to see the enemy. The members of one battallon lay on their faces in the road for a quarter of an hour trying to locate the riflemen and return

their fire. Two Americans were wounded. The road wound close to the stream and was thickly settled. It was a picturesque march. Many groups of hundreds of natives were clustered under the trees on the opposite bank, displaying white shirts, towels, sheets, or anything white, on poles. Some shouted welcomes to the American soldiers, but most of them maintained

a sullen sllence.

An old man, in a carriage, met the troops two miles outside of the town. He said: "I have lived in England and I have told the people that the Americans are like the English

and that they need not be afraid." FEARED THEY WOULD BE KILLED,

Captain Grant, in command of the gunboats, landed before the troops arrived, and met with a "Porto Rican" welcome. The natives, who had assembled on the shore, crowded about the Americans with fulsome expressions of friendship, apparently half afraid that they would be massacred.

Captain Grant quickly distributed the men from the gunboat Laguna de Bay to guard the town, and the natives sent a messenger to tell the people who had taken refuge in the swamps to return. Hundreds of the natives thereupon returned timidily, a man with an improvised flag of truce flying from a bamboo pole preceding each party.

A Capuchin priest, one of the few whom the Filipinos had not imprisoned, was found at Candaha. He said it was useless to try to convince the natives that the Americans had not come to oppress them, as they believed their leaders, who had strongly impressed this belief upon them, and who have told stories of massacres, rapes and Filipino victories. The walls of the town were placarded with reports of the slaughter of Americans, hundreds of whom were said to have been taken prisoners.

RAID ON INSURGENT STORES.

As soon as Major Kobbe reached San Luis the natives raided the insurgents' rice stores. All day a stream of half-naked people emerged from the storehouse, in the manner of ants, rushing to their homes with bags of rice on their On Thursday night a body of rebels returned

to San Luis and burned part of the town. Lieutenant Cunningham, with a Signal Corps party, engaged in running a telegraph line, was camped near the place. Major Kobbe sent the Army gunboat Cavadonga there, and found the party to-day in the town, The Rio Grande, since Major Kobbe started,

has been the highway for the exodus of the natives, and to-day there is a continuous procession of thatched cascoes, with white flags, drifting down the river and containing whole families of twenty to thirty persons, with their household goods and animals on board. Thousands of these boats have passed the Army gunboats. The Nebraska regiment marched from San

Fernando to Calumpit to-day for a thirty days' rest. The regiment numbers about three hundred weather-beaten veterans. Two of the com-

ble only if the press were the implacable enemy A HALT CALLED IN LUZON. panies are mere squads, and their battered can- M'GIFFERT MAKES REPLY. of rough campaigning; but the soldiers are happy. Several of them dropped by the way from the heat, but when they boarded a special train at Calumpit, bound for Manila, they yelled like schoolboys, and the other troops went to their stations and cheered heartily.

> ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO KILL WHEATON. CURIOUS STORIES THAT HAVE REACHED

WASHINGTON FROM MANILA. Washington, May 20 .- A Manila newspaper, "The American," of date April 18, and received at the War Department to-day, contains a curious story the arrest and imprisonment at Manila of insurgent leader, General Pio del Pilar. While this appears in a Manila newspaper, yet nothing of an official character to this effect has ever been received here, and the statement is in direct conflict with cable dispatches of the last day or two, saying that General Pio del Pilar is in front of General Lawton's command, while to-day's advices say that he is at Manila as one of the peace commis-

The same newspaper, under date of Sunday, April 16, contains news of an attempt to assassinate General Wheaton, which seems to have either escaped the attention of the American newspaper correspondents at Manila or to have attracted the

the pencil of the censor. This item reads: "Last Friday evening Brigadier-General Wheaton. while away from headquarters, was attacked by one of his native servants, who made an attempt upon his life. After attacking him, stones and other missiles were thrown at him. The General was brought to the city last night for medical attention, and then it was discovered that he three broken ribs. He, however, refused to go to the hospital, but returned to his command an hour later on the north line."

LIKELY TO ACCOMPLISH NOTHING. Washington, May 20.-The following dispatch was received at the War Department to-day:

Manila, May 20. Adjutant-General, Washington.
Commissioners of Aguinaldo arrived this morning. Wish to consuit United States Commission, which they will do 22d inst. Their power limited, and apparently armistice a condition precedent to negotiation. Aguinaldo asks cessation hostilities to ascertain desires Filipino people.

OTIS.

This dispatch indicates to the War Department that the Commission which is now in Manila will accomplish nothing, because it has no authority to negotiate for actual peace.

THE CARNEGIE COMBINATION.

H. C. FRICK SAYS THE CAPITAL WILL BE \$250,000,000.

H. C. Frick made the following statement yes-

"To set at rest the many erroneous reports regarding the capitalization of the proposed new Carnegie Steel Company, I desire to say that it will be distinctly a home concern, embracing only the Carnegie, the Frick and their allied interests, and using a Pennsylvania charter. The capital will be \$250,000,000, and but one kind of stock will be issued, fixed upon an investment basis, so that the present manage-ment will take their holdings in the stock of

Mr. Frick left the city last night.

ANSWERED A NEWSPAPER PERSONAL.

ONCE WEALTHY WIDOW LOSES HER PROPERTY AND IS TAKEN TO AN ALMSHOUSE.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 20.-Mrs. Caroline Cox. seventy years old, and who was once worth about \$70,000, was to-day taken to the almshouse by a Sheriff, who had served a writ of execution on her property. Many years ago Mrs. Cox, who was then widow and wealthy, answered a personal in a New-York newspaper, and later married the man who had inserted it. On their wedding trip it is alleged that her husband persuaded her to raise \$22,000 by giving a blanket mortgage on all of her \$2,000 by giving a blanket mortgage, on all of her property. It is further alleged that her husband took her money and went to California, where he secured a divorce. Mrs. Cox is now absolutely without means. The property which was mortgage is in State-st, and Washington-ave. fashionable thoroughfares. Last autumn foreclosure proceedings were brought by the mortgagee, and the time for redeeming the property expired yesterday. Mrs. Cox has no children and no relatives living.

REPORTED FRENCH LINE PURCHASE.

RUMOR THAT IT HAS BOUGHT THE PATRIOTIA,

FORMERLY THE NORMANNIA. In shipping circles last night it was reported that the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, better known as the French Line, had purchased from the Spanish Government the auxiliary cruiser Patriotia. The vessel, it is said, will be reconverted into a merchant ship, and when fitted with new collers will take the place of the ill-fated Bour-rogne, lost on July 4 last off the Newfoundland

Banks.
When Superintendent Japhet, of the French
Line, was asked last night whether there was anything in the rumor, he said that he did not think
there was. If the vessel had been purchased, he did not know it.

The Patriotia, prior to her purchase by the Spanish Government, was the Hamburg-American liner Normannia. She is a twin-screw vessel of 8,242 tons, and was built at Glasgow in 1809. Although fitted out as a cruiser, she saw no active service in

MATCH COMPANY UNION RUMORED. Akron, Ohio, May 20 .- Diamond Match stock sold at 155 yesterday. This advance is due to the an-nouncement that the Diamond Match Company is soon to absorb all its competitors in this country. It is announced on good authority that Edwin Gould has already signed contracts for the transfer of the interests of the Continental Match Company to the Diamond. It is pretty well established that the Union Match Company, recently incorporated under the laws of New-Jersey, is only an agent of the Diamond to get control of the smaller concerns of the country. It is said that the stock of the Diamond Match Company will be in-creased from \$11,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and that the additional issue will be offered to present stock-holders at par.

Edwin Gould, president of the Continental Match Company, in an interview on May 8, said: "I have noticed telegrams purporting to come from Chicago, saying that there is an arrangement for the consolidation of the Diamond Match Company, the Continental Match Company and other match companies. I hope this report will not be accepted literally, as there is no arrangement between the

literally, as there is no arrangement between the companies."

A special dispatch yesterday from Chicago quoted The Economist," of that city, as saying in regard to the Diamond Match Company. "No consolidation plan is under consideration by the Board of Directors at this time. Whether the independent plants or the more important of them will, in fact, be acquired by the company in the near future seems doubtful. The company is selling its product at a low price. Meantime, the price of most commodities has advanced within a year. Some of the raw materials used in matches cost more now than a year ago, and a slight advance in the price of the product would not be unreasonable."

L. E. QUIGG OPENS AN OFFICE. Ex-Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg has opened an

office for private business on the eighteenth floor of the American Surety Building, at No. 100 Broadway. The nature of his business has not been disclosed to his associates in the Republican County Committee, and some of the district leaders yes terday were expressing curiosity on the subject. his aid in securing appointments of political friends to office when he was spending much of his time in the headquarters of the County Committee, at No. 1 Madison-ave., sought him in his new office in Broadway yesterday. Mr. Quigg's health has been much improved recently. There were reports several months ago that he might be appointed to office as a United States General Appraiser, but he declared that he would not accept such an office because he had business plans which he intended to follow as soon as his term in Congress expired.

ATTRACTIONS AT MARRLEHEAD NECK. One of the delightful regions in the vicinity of Boston is that in the neighborhood of Marbiehead. on the north shore, where, on Great Neck and practically surrounded by saltwater, stands the Nanepashemet Hotel. On the ocean side is a high, rockbound coast. The views from the plazza of the hotel are extensive. Many charming bicycle and driving trips can be taken through the towns near Marbiehead, which possess historic interest. There

the narrow. And sort and showard the enjoyed.

The hotel, which accommodates a hundred and fifty guests, is reached from the Devereaux station on the Swampscott Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and by ferry from Marblehead, whence another branch runs to Salem.

ANSWER TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S AT-TACK ON HIS BOOK.

REFUSES IN A COURTEOUS LETTER TO WITHDRAW FROM THE MINISTRY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. eapolis, Minn., May 20.-A hush of expectancy fell over the Assembly this morning when the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, the chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, rose to read his first and referred to the proper committee. One concerned the formation of a new Presbytery, another had to do with changes in the printed minutes of the Assembly, but finally those which interested

land were reached. These related to the election of Brigham H. Roberts to a seat in Congress. Presbytery after Presbytery had appealed to the Supreme Court of the Church for a decisive word from that judicatory.

The wording of the overtures was not given, and papers were returned to the committee for further consideration and recommendation, but the committee for further consideration. change was made. "Paper 140," said the "Is a letter from Professor McGiffert, and I suggest that it be read."

Shall I read it?" said the stated clerk. "If you please," replied Dr. Radcliffe. The letter was brief and courteous. In a word it was this: "We are brethren. I am misunder-

stood, but I cannot accept the counsel of the Asembly to withdraw from the ministry of the Presbyterlan Church, in whose welfare I am deeply The effect of the letter was electrical. From all

the commissioners felt that this incident was closed: but it is not closed, for the letter, with the overtures, is still in the hands of the committee of which Dr. Radcliffe is chairman, and another report will be received within a few days In the mean time expectation is rife, and the

of Christian courtesy, to order a trial for heresy, The letter was as follows:

possible, in view of Dr. McGiffert's letter, so full

The letter was as follows:

New-York, May 15, 1899.

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in session at Minneapolis, Minn.
Dear Brethren: At the meeting of the General Assembly held in May, 1898, the following action was taken in reference to a book entitled "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," of which I am the author, and was communicated to me by the stated clerk under date of September 22, 1898; "The General Assembly recognizes the zeal for pure doctrine represented by the overture from the Presbytery of Pittsburg, and is itself now, as always, profoundly concerned for the maintenance of the faith. It enjoins upon all its ministers special care in these times of doubt, and even denial, of things which the Church holds sacred, to distinguish as clearly as possible from all forms of cror the truth of God as revealed in His Word and interpreted in the standards of our Church; and, in particular, constantly to endeavor, whether in terpreted in the standards of our Church; and, in riticular, constantly to endeavor, whether in eaching or in teaching, by the spoken or written ord, to present the positive truth so distinctly also attractively that men shall understand it in the desire that the standard it is and that especially the riptures, which are the Word of God, may be rerywhere received and believed as the only in-lible rule of faith and practice.

"The Assembly indeed desires the fullest and cest investigation and inquiry on the part of revent Christian students into the foundations of eight control of the control of the control of the control of the same of the control of the same of the form of sexpression, needlessly disturbs the faith of hristian people.

which, whether in its substance or in the form of its expression, needlessly disturbs the faith of Christian people.

"The General Assembly depiores the renewal of controversy occasioned by the publication of this book at a time when our recent divisions were scarcely healed. It sympathizes with the wide-spread belief that the utterances of Dr. McGiffert are inconsistent with the teachings of Scripture as interpreted by the Presbyterian Church and by Evangelical Christendom. And the Assembly stamps with its emphatic disapproval all utterances in the book called to its attention by the Presbytery of Plitsburg not in accord with the standards of our Church.

"But the Church needs peace; the union of all its forces, the co-operation of all its members, a spirit of brotherhood and mutual confidence, so that it may address itself with intense zeal and no waste of energy to itz great, pressing and practical work of saving the souls of men.

"The Assembly, therefore, in the spirit of kindness, no less than in devotion to the truth, counsels Dr. McGiffert to reconsider the questionable views set forth in his book, and if he cannot conform his views to the standards of our Church, then peaceably to withdraw from the Presbyterian ministry."

DISCUSSES ASSEMBLY'S VIEWS Waiving at this time all questions of constitu

tional right and order, I have thought it proper to look upon this action in the light of friendly adfrom Christian brethren, in which light, indeed, it would seem that it must have been looked upon by those who joined in it. Regarded thus, the action evidently requires no from me, nor did the Assembly int in any way that the response was either expected

or desired. But it is my wish to be governed

or desired. But it is my wast to go con-entirely by the spirit of Christian courtesy, and I, therefore, take this opportunity of informing the brethren to gather in the first General Assembly since the action was taken, what I have felt my duty to be in view of the fraternal counsel offered since the action was taken, what oursel offered duty to be in view of the fraternal counsel offered me.

The action of the Assembly as well as the overture from the Presbytery of Pittsburg, upon which that action was based make it evident that many of my positions, together with the spirit and purpose of my book as a whole, have been seriously misapprehended. Such misapprehension I sincerely regret, and I wish here emphatically to repudiate the false constructions that have been placed upon my book in many quarters. So far as my views are concerned, they have been and remain, as I believe, in accord with the faith of the Presbyternian Church and of Evangelical Christendom in all vital and essential matters, and I therefore cannot feel that it is my duty, or even my right, in justice to myself and to my brethren, and to the Church of our Divine Lord and Master, in which I am an office-bearer, to withdraw from the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. In taking this position, to which I am constrained by a profound sense of duty. I desire to say that I recognize gratefully the spirit of Christian kindness which animated those who joined in the action of the last Assembly, and appreciate the devotion to the truth and the concern for the welfare of the Church which prompted their action. I desire to say, also, that I yield to no one in my devotion to the truth and in my concern for the welfare of the Church.

Praying for the blessing of God upon the Church.

Church.
Praying for the blessing of God upon the Church universal, and especially upon that branch of it within which I was born and bred, and whose interests I have most deeply at heart, I am, respectfully and fraternally yours,

A. C. M'GIFFERT.

The Board of Ministerial Relief occupied the morning hours of the Assembly, and in the after-noon the commissioners were the guests of the Presbyterians of St. Paul, who took them in special cars across the river, and then, in carriages, to MacAlister College and to Lake Como. In the

evening the Rev. D. E. Finks gave an illustrated lecture on home missions, and the different com-mittees held special meetings to consider the va-rious subjects assigned to them. PORT WARDEN MARCH HONORED.

REPUBLICANS OF THE VITH ASSEMBLY DIS-TRICT GIVE A DINNER FOR HIM AT THE LOYAL REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The testimonial dinner which was given for Port Warden James E. March by the Loyal Republican Club, of the VIth Assembly District, at the Broadway Central Hotel last evening, was a well-attended affair. Fully two hundred and fifty of Mr. March's friends and admirers were present. The speechmaking began at 10 o'clock. Alfred E Ommen, secretary of the Republican Club, presided. In his speech Mr. Ommen took occasion to mention the early struggles of Mr. March, and spoke of the gratitude which Gövernor Roosevelt had shown in his appreciation of Mr. March's work for his party. Governor Rossevelt's name was loudly cheered.

The guest of the evening was introduced, and

said in part:

I am indeed grateful for this kind reception, and as I look into your faces I am sure you have the best wishes for me and rejoice in my appointment as port warden. A great deal of what our toast-master has said about my life is true. In the early part of it I had a great many difficulties to contend with. Being in a strange country, I had to fight the world, and have found it a hard one to fight. My success to-day is due to three things: Honesty, sobriety and perseverance.

Our district returned a larger number of Republican votes at the last election than ever before, against the opposition of money, police interference, threats and assaults. We have now an excellent organization, and I hope to see a large increase in the Republican vote at the next election in the Vith Assembly District, and I know the Loyal Republican Club will do honor to its name in the future, as it has done in the past.

Mr. March closed by thanking his friends for

Mr. March closed by thanking his friends for

thefr kind expressions and good wishes. Charles H. Treat was then called upon to address

the diners. He had scarcely finished when Senatorelect Chauncey M. Depew entered the hall. His entrance was greeted with vociferous applause. Mr. Depew, when called upon to speak, said: Having been a countryman and a railroad man all my life, I was to-day made a sportsman. My son, who governs me and the rest of the house-hold, took me to-day to Manhattan Fleid, and I financial.

The Financial World. Precedent not being a law, but a rule; and

rules having always their exceptions, it is still an open question whether or not the present market will prove an exception; that is, whether or not the prices of stocks will go back to where they struck bottom in the great break a week ago. If they do not, precedent in this instance will not hold good, and if they do it will. It is also according to precedent that when there is the slow sinking back after the rebound from a sudden smash, the declines are not uniform Some stocks may stop a little short of touching their record level, while others may break below The next two or three weeks will probabl determine the question for this market. There the entire Assembly and the Church throughout the will have been time in that period for the speculative movement to have taken positive direction. There have been rumors that some big upward movement has been prepared next week. We should feel more confident about this if they did not bear so much resemblance to the statements circulated the last part of April that a great upwar! movement was to start with the

lst of May.

(and all commission brokers' are), had begun to . have doubts about the immediate future of the market from the way it acted as the 1st of May approached; but the many assurances from in fluential quarters that, as soon as the April settlements were over and money became easy, there would be another strong forward movement, had the effect of keeping hope alive When May brought no such movement, but only fitful advances in one or two stocks with declines in others, hope departed. It was difficult then to persuade one's self that the market was not entering upon one of those periods of reof all long continued bull movements. It is the more difficult now. How far the recession will go no one, whether big man or little man, can do more than guess; because it depends upon factors still disputed, and upon conditions still indeterminate.

Not a few whose interests are on the bull side

What we see in the higher speculative circles at this time is division of opinion, and consequent diversity of action; whereas at the be ginning of the year, opinion and action were practically unanimous. We find now some leading operators who are actively bearish; others actively bullish, while a still larger number are undecided and therefore doing little or nothing. With such divided leadership, the general speculative public stands off, waiting. Thus the market becomes narrow and professional. That 's what it is now.

The reasons advanced by those who believe the market is going down, may be briefly summed up: first, that the enormous rise in the prices of stocks discounts the favorable conditions in anticipation of which they were advanced; and there would be little room for further upward movement in them from this level, even if these conditions remained unchanged in any degree for the worse. Second that there has been a change for the worse, and a serious one, in the certainty that the only crop about which we can know anything at this time, viz., the winter wheat, has been badly damaged; only the extent of the damage is in dispute, not that there has been damage, for on that all reports, official and private, are agreed. Third, that the unlimited and still continuing creation of new industrial securities, is a menace to sound financial conditions. These are the main points of contention. It

will readily be seen that the second is of very great importance, for if we have a winter wheat crop cut down seriously, it will hurt the railroads badly; and necessarily it must hurt most those where the loss is largest. Special attention, therefore, should be given to the localities of damage. So far, it appears that Kansas is the worst off. On the other hand, California seems to have this year a complete reversal of its bad luck of last year.

One may pass, with brief reference, special circumstances affecting special stocks; as the gas war, which already threatens the dividends of the Consolidated Gas Company; and the Ford Bill, which affects specially the traction stocks There would be little here ordinarily to affect the general market; yet as these stocks at this lar time have a leading place in the current speculation, anything which touche them adversely has to that extent a general importance.

When we turn to the arguments advanced on the buil side, we are necessarily compelled to travel over old ground. We have been over and over it, again and again in the past six months. It was upon facts and conditions now so familiar to us, that the prices of speculative securities doubled, that the business on the Stock Exchange increased and expanded beyond precedent; and out of them grew that mushroom creation of new securities whose volume, already enormous and still increasing, threatens sooner or later to make serious trouble. We have, therefore, nothing which may be called new on the bull side. We cannot point to any fresh developments calculated to furnish new

fuel to a waning fire. Then has the great bull movement culminated finally? That is a different thing. There is no present evidence that it has. There is nothing to show that after a period of comparative rest, and recession, it will not be resumed with vigor. What is stated here, is the basis upon which the argument is founded that a period of rest and

Whether we are to get it now, or whether the

recession is due.

speculative momentum is still strong enough to carry the market upward until there come a final crash, it is not pretended here even to guess. It is certain that some of the most powerful capitalists are deeply engaged in schemes which are yet in their earlier stages of development, and at that stage which makes a rising stock market very necessary. The Amalgamated Copper scheme is a case in point. A falling market just when \$75,000,000 of perfectly new stock had to be taken care of, is not agreeable. These people may be reckoned on to do their best on the bull side. They are forced to that position by the burdens they have on their hands. They are favored by easy money, which is direct in operation; and indirectly, by the fact that the amount of money still seeking safe investment must be very large, as is shown in the continuous demand for bonds. Every tolerably safe bond now is never lacking buyers. Nevertheless, it needs no great knowledge of speculative conditions, to recognize that a stock market forced up when the public is indifferent or distrustful, by a combination of capitalists who are simply trying to protect their interests, is a very different thing from the spontaneous and enthusiastic markets we had the first part of the year. It is usually a good market for the outsider who has been left with stocks, to sell

CUTHBERT MILLS.

appear before you to-night in a new role—that of a sportsman.

We are to-day assembled because we are Republicans, and being Republicans stand for the best principles entertained in this country. I saw this morning that Mr. Peffer, speaking through his whiskers, made this remark: "I was until it to I was wiped out a Populist, but now that is to I wiped out, I must necessarily be a Republican."

I am reminded of a story. A good old deacon in Peekskill had a dream once. He dreamt that he had died. Riding along on his horse he encountered a great rock, and behind it he saw the devil picking his teeth with his tail. The deacon was surprised. He did not expect to meet the devil when he died. The devil spoke to the deacon, and said: "If you can tell me three things that I cannot do you may get a chance to go to the other piace." The deacon made the effort. He asked the devil to remove the rock which was before him, and he did it. The deacon then asked the devil to make a valley of the mountain which was before him, and the devil did that. Then the deacon asked the devil to tell him the principles of the Democratio party. "You can go," said the devil.

Others who responded to toasts were these: H. Bell, W. H. Corcoran, Thomas J. Maximand John H. Gunner.